

Cloudy and cooler tonight.
Wednesday cloudy and
warmer.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 4569.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1906.

PRICE ONE CENT

DISTRICT GETS STREET BILLS BY THE HOUSE

Seventeen Extension
Measures Passed in
Lower Branch of
Congress.

COSTS LEVIED ON PROPERTY OWNERS

Bladensburg Road Length-
ened Nearly Three Miles.
Geneseo and Summit
Place Combined.

When the House began consideration today of nineteen bills authorizing street extension in the District of Columbia, seventeen of which made the abutting property pay all the costs of the improvements, Mr. Payne of New York, and Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, congratulated the House on the fact that so little Government money was expended by these bills.

"I commend this method of opening streets," declared Mr. Payne. "This is more like the New York laws. Up there we do not hear so much about the people getting together and boosting hand values when it is discovered that the land is desired for a Government purpose."

"This is a great improvement over the old method," said Mr. Hepburn. "The people who benefit by the opening of streets should pay the cost of the improvement."

Passed Without Debate.

Without further debate the House passed the following bills:

Authorizing the extension of Twenty-third street from U street to Kalorama road.

Providing for the extension of Geneseo place and Summit place so as to unite the two streets and give title of them the name of Summit place.

Authorizing the extension of W and Adams street northwest, east to North Capitol street, W street to be 50 feet wide and Adams street to be 50 feet wide.

For the extension of Seventh street northeast, southward from its present termination at Channing street to Rhode island avenue, and also from Rhode island street, from Central avenue eastward to the Metropolitan railroad, and westward to Fourth street northeast.

Extension of Second.

Authorizing the extension of Second street northwest from Elm street north to Bryant street; of W street west of Second street, eastward to Second street.

Authorizing the extension of Meridian place northwest from its present terminus east of Center street to Fourteenth street northwest.

For the opening of Macomb, formerly Milwaukee, street from the east line of Cleveland Heights subdivision to the west line of Cleveland Park.

For the opening of the Fessenden street, formerly Clark street, between Wisconsin avenue to River road.

Authorizing the extension of Prospect street from Thirty-eighth street to the canal road.

For the extension of Kenyon street from Seventeenth street to Mt. Pleasant street.

To extend Fourth street northeast from its present terminus at Franklin street to Hamilton street extended.

Authorizing the extension of Monroe street from Third street northeast to Michigan avenue.

When Mr. Babcock asked for consideration of the bill opening a connecting driveway along Piney Beach between Sixteenth street and Rock Creek Park, Mr. Sims of Tennessee, asked that the bill go over until after the Christmas holidays as it called for a large appropriation from the National Treasury.

Mr. Babcock assented to the postponement.

PEARY HAS NEW PLAN TO LOCATE THE POLE

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will make another attempt to find the North Pole. Unlike his previous trials, Commander Peary will head the expedition, but will not be the leader of the ice dash. Making his ship or winter quarters at Cape Sheridan, the base of operations, he will send out sledging parties in a search for the pole.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

An area of high wind now occupies the lake region and the interior valleys. It is moving rapidly eastward, and is closely followed by a depression now central in the extreme Northwest.

The weather in Atlantic coast States has cleared, except along the Georgia and Carolina coasts, where rain continues. Snow also continues along the lower lakes and rain in the North Pacific coast States.

The temperature has risen sharply in the Dakotas and Montana, and will continue to rise during the next twenty-four hours.

Fair weather is probable in the Washington forecast district for the next thirty-six hours.

It will be colder tonight in the South-eastern States, and warmer Wednesday in the Ohio valley.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh northwesterly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

SUN TABLE.
Sun sets today.....4:40
Sun rises tomorrow.....7:14

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today.....10:19 p. m.
Low tide today.....4:35 p. m.
High tide tomorrow.....11:12 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.....5:36 a. m.
HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Dec. 18.
—Both rivers cloudy.

MAY ASK CHANGE OF VENUE FOR THE STROTHER BROTHERS

Home of the Strothers, Where Tragedy Occurred.



WILLIAM BYWATER,
Victim of the Tragedy at Culpeper.

Health Office Methods In Tenement District Cause Public Discussion

Low Standard of Life, Shown Up by Instances of
Evils Which Threaten City's Health, Brings
Problem Before People Effectively.

Two reports directing attention to the worst spot in Snow Court—described in The Times of Sunday—are said to have been made to the Health Office a year ago last summer.

Patrolmen pass every day the disorderly houses in O street alley, which, according to residents of the alley, are open to children as well as adults.

These are the special phases of the article on Washington's slums, published in this paper a few days ago, which have aroused most discussion.

That there were alleys in which the standard of life was horribly low, physically and morally was fairly well understood. But these instances of evils which threaten the city's health and order, directly and immediately, and have not existed until the very eye of the authorities, present a new phase of the problem.

Conditions Revolting.

The house in Snow court was described Sunday as "a brick barn at the very end of the alley, made over several years ago as a dwelling. Two families of seven persons live in its two rooms. There is no plumbing of any sort, though a broken pipe at the back of the old stable yard reveals dirt connections might easily be made while incidentally it keeps the ground wet as a marsh."

"In lieu of plumbing there is a place in a shed against the building which cannot be described in a newspaper. It is revolting beyond the physical endurance of a reporter."

Agents of the Associated Charities discovered a case of typhoid in this dwelling early in the summer of 1905. The physician who was called was requested by law to report to the Health Office immediately the existence of the fever in that place. In addition to this, say the officers of the Associated Charities, a request was sent to the Health Office that the shed be cleaned. According to the settlement workers, the cleaning was done, but not until the patient had recovered from the disease.

From the appearance of the shed last Friday morning, it might never

have been cleaned. Sewage from it oozed through the boards of the shed, ran down the middle of the paved alley, and dried in the open air. If there is any foundation for the theories of modern sanitation, this place menaced the health of the whole neighborhood.

The testimony as to the disorderly houses in O street alley came from two negro women who live within fifty feet of them. One was perhaps forty-five years old, the other somewhat older, but manifestly clear minded. The article in Sunday's Times quoted the latter as saying:

"Right here in the middle of the alley are half a dozen bad houses. Everybody knows what they are, the police and everybody else. About 9 o'clock every night the people begin to go in there and they raise such a racket that sometimes we can't sleep until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning."

"That isn't all, either. They take the little boys and girls in there whenever the boys have enough money. Yes, I mean little boys and girls. Some of the boys don't seem to be fourteen or fifteen years old and some of the girls aren't as old as that."

The other woman's comment consisted chiefly of "Indeed, it's the truth," and "My Lord, of course, they take the children in there," and "I've seen 'em time and again."

The houses specified are directly opposite the entrance to the alley, and the alley itself is between Fourth and Fifth N and O streets. No. 2 police station is in Fifth street, between M and N streets, not more than a block away. According to the people of the alley, policemen pass through every day, and usually they pass in pairs several times a day.

James Strother, one of the accused men, is a prominent lawyer of Welch, Va., and a member of the State Assembly. His brother, George F., better known as Frank Strother, is a major in the United States Army, having recently been stationed at Lexington, Va., as instructor in the Virginia Military Institute. He was in Culpeper on a visit at the time of the tragedy.

The younger brother, Philip, the other principal in the case, could not find a more popular man in the four counties of this district than "Billy" Bywater. Unknown politically, he came within sixty votes of defeating the county treasurer at the

SISTER TELLS WHY BYWATER WAS LEAVING

Had Intended Going
Home to Inform His
Mother of Marriage.

CULPEPER, Va., Dec. 18.—That young William Bywaters, the compulsory bridegroom of an hour, intended to take advantage of the Virginia statute, which makes it possible to annul marriages of this kind, provided the two principals never live together as man and wife, will be the contention of the two Strother brothers when they face the trial jury.

While the full details of the occurrences immediately preceding the killing of young Bywaters at Rothwood last Saturday afternoon, will not be known until the coroner contemplates tomorrow morning, it was learned that the brothers will claim that after marrying their sister on Saturday afternoon, Bywaters attempted to leave without actually living with her as his wife, and once away did not intend to return, thus making it possible for him to have the marriage annulled.

It appears that both Bywaters and the Strother brothers were familiar with this feature of the law in the case, and acted accordingly, the sequel being that through his wife's bedroom window, as he fled was fired upon by the brothers, eleven shots taking effect in his body. He fell upon the roof within three feet of his wife's window, where he lay until the coroner arrived.

In the meantime the bride of an hour, already ill at the time of the marriage on account of the effects of a criminal operation alleged to have been practiced in Washington under Bywaters' direction, grew continually worse and is now in a precarious condition at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Gaines, where she was removed immediately after the shooting. Mr. Gaines, a brother-in-law of the Strother brothers, refused to make any statement as to her condition or as to the killing itself.

All Parties Are Prominent.

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Must Protect the Japanese, Says Metcalf in Report On the Frisco Situation

I call especial attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Metcalf's report of November 26.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Sentence

All considerations which may move a nation, every consideration of duty in the preservation of our treaty obligations, every consideration prompted by fifty years or more of close friendship with the Empire of Japan, would unite in demanding, it seems to me, of the United States Government and all its people, the fullest protection and the highest consideration for the subjects of Japan.—V. H. METCALF.



VICTOR H. METCALF,
The Man Who Recommends That the
United States Government and All
Its People Unite in "Protecting
the Japanese in This
Country."

SENATE APPROVES LOAN OF MILLION FOR JAMESTOWN

Success of Exposition
Believed to Be Assured
by Action of the
Upper Body.

Senator Daniel of Virginia called up in the Senate this morning the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company. After the adoption of an amendment of a minor nature the bill was passed without debate. The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 as a loan to the company to aid in the construction, completion, and opening of the exposition on Hampton Roads, beginning April 26, 1907. It provides for the protection of the Government and insuring repayment of the above loan by a first lien on the gross receipts of the exposition company for all paid admissions to the grounds and all monies received from concessions.

Government Protected.

The following provision is made for the full protection of the Government: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized by his agents and representatives by him selected and appointed to collect, receive, and control all the gross receipts until the full sum of \$1,000,000 has been collected and repaid into the Treasury of the United States, as herein provided, and shall have access to and control of all books of account and contracts of the company. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall in such case first pay out of the moneys so collected, such operating expenses as in his judgment and discretion are necessary and appropriate."

Dates of Beginning and End.

April 26, 1907, is fixed as the date for opening the exposition, and November 26, 1907, is fixed as the date for closing. The amendment that was made to the original bill is in accordance with the recommendations of the Ter-centennial Commission, consisting of Secretaries Shaw, Taft, and Bonaparte. The date, April 26, fixed for the opening, is the day of the first landing of settlers under John Smith at Cape Henry, Va.

Senators Daniel and Martin expressed themselves as greatly pleased over the action of the Senate in making an appropriation for the loan. It is considered this action insures the success of the exposition.

Hate for Race Behind Closing Of the Schools

President's Commissioner Finds Aliens
Boycotted, Beaten, and Discriminated
Against in City.

SECRETARY METCALF'S eagerly looked for report of his investigation into the recent Japanese troubles in San Francisco was forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives today, accompanied by the following special message of the President:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I inclose herewith for your information the final report made to me personally by Secretary Metcalf on the situation affecting the Japanese in San Francisco. The report deals with three matters of controversy—first, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, and, third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese.

As to the first matter, I call your especial attention to the very small number of Japanese children who attend school, to the testimony as to the brightness, cleanliness, and good behavior of these Japanese children in the schools, and to the fact that, owing to their being scattered throughout the city, the requirement for them all to go to one special school is impossible of fulfillment, and means that they cannot have school facilities. Let me point out further that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese on the score of age. It is obviously not desirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the children themselves. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The Government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in question; but my very earnest hope is that such suit will not be necessary, and that as a matter of comity the citizens of San Francisco will refuse to deprive these young Japanese children of education, and will permit them to go to the schools.

The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to the statement. I am entirely confident that, as Secretary Metcalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the State of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and property. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese of the city. I authorized and directed Secretary Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supreme law of the land, which treaty guaranteed to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and to this end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ, would be employed. I call especial attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Metcalf's report of November 26, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, December 18, 1906.

Secretary Metcalf's Report

Secretary Metcalf's report is substantially as follows:

It seems that for several years the board of education of San Francisco had been considering the advisability of establishing separate schools for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, and on May 6, 1905, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of education is determined in its efforts to effect the establishment of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese pupils, not only for the purpose of relieving the congestion at present prevailing in our schools, but also for the higher end that our children should not be placed in any position where their youthful impressions may be affected by association with pupils of the Mongolian race."

And on October 11 the board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in accordance with Article X, section 1662, of the school law of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese, or Korean children to the Oriental Public School, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets, on and after Monday, October 15, 1906."

DISCRIMINATION BY EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The action of the board in the passage of the resolutions of May 6, 1905, and October 11, 1906, was undoubtedly largely influenced by the activity of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, an organization formed for the purpose of securing the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the existing Chinese exclusion act so as to exclude Japanese and Koreans. The league claims a membership in the State of California of 78,500, three-fourths of which membership is said to be in the city of San Francisco. The membership is composed almost entirely of members of labor or-

The Great Spendthrifts of the World

Why they are, what they are, where they got their money, and how they are spending it.

An illustrated article on this subject will be merely one of the interesting features of

Next Sunday's Washington Times

(Continued on Page Eleven.)